

Nov 13, S. (th). A bill to extend energy conservation programs under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act through September 30, In www.nxgvision.com, a database of bills in the U.S. Congress.

The sunset provisions of EPAct originally authorized entry into new contracts for five years after the date that procedures and methods were established by the DOE. The bill passed in the House in November , but has stalled in the Senate. A modified version of H. DOE published the final energy savings performance contracting regulations 10 C. Few if any conventional ESPCs are reported as being awarded after , as indicated by the abrupt drop-off of the graph curve. Annual federal government electricity consumption also declined from to by 1. These contracts reduced energy consumption but did not reduce the total cost of operation until contract expiration. Although CBO would score such ESPCs as future financial obligations, the length of the obligation would be reduced, as would the interest charges that the ESCO would pass on to the government discussed below. Figure 2 shows the rate of spending between and Appropriations-Funded Energy Conservation Measures Are the costs of energy conservation measures installed under ESPCs as favorable as the costs obtained through competitive sourcing with appropriated funds? Are energy conservation measures under appropriated funds more time- consuming than under ESPCs? How does project financing compare between ESPCs and appropriations-funded contracts? A key measure for comparing the ESPC funding alternative to appropriations-funded projects lies in the life-cycle cost. This accounts for the costs of the initial survey and feasibility study, installation, and owning and operating the ECM over its useful life. In addition, the BEA imposed limits on discretionary spending, that is, on funds provided through the annual appropriations process. It is consistent with how appropriations-funded energy conservation projects would be scored throughout the budget. CBO assumed in scoring H. Policy Considerations Since the s, both the executive branch and Congress have promoted energy efficiency within federal agencies. Appropriations-funded energy conservation projects have been declining since FY, and federal managers have increasingly turned to ESPCs as a remedy to fund energy conservation measures. EPAct had authorized federal agencies to incur obligations through ESPCs to finance energy conservation measures provided that guaranteed savings exceeded the debt service requirements. Nevertheless, CBO scores ESPCs as future commitments to appropriations, consistent with the scoring of commitments for appropriations-funded energy conservation projects throughout the budget. In effect, the federal government borrows money when it authorizes energy-efficiency improvements through ESPCs. When there is a deficit, the Treasury must also borrow money needed by government to pay its bills, which government borrows by selling Treasury securities such as T-bills, notes, Treasury Inflation-Protected securities, and savings bonds to the public. Proponents of ESPCs may argue that ESPCs represent a financially smart choice because of the guarantee that all costs, including debt repayment, will be covered by the cost savings produced by new ECMs. Further, the real cost of energy conservation measures under ESPCs is zero given that the capital improvement costs and reduced energy costs are less than what the government would continue to pay without the improvements. Further arguments may be made that ESPCs require shorter lead times than improvements made with appropriated funds. However, the life-cycle cost of the ECM favors appropriations-funded projects within certain parameters, and ESPC funding under other parameters. ESPCs were devised by Congress as a means of decreasing future obligations by reducing operation and maintenance spending on energy. Despite declining appropriations for energy-efficiency improvements and the necessity to limit future financial obligations, Congress may still choose to encourage energy-efficiency improvements in federal facilities. Congress may decide once again to extend the sunset provision, as had been authorized in the legislation. Further, Congress may consider amending the provisions of ESPCs to promote early payback strategies to reduce long-term obligations, or expanding their application to mobile systems for additional energy-savings potential. On April 18, , DOE published a correction that changed the effective date of the final rule from May 10 to April 10,

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Qualified List available at <http://www.doddata.com>: The actual amount may be larger, as DOD data was not reported. How Does it Measure Up? LBNL August Ratio of present value of life-cycle cost thousands, dollars of typical energy conservation project funded with appropriations to present value life-cycle cost of same project carried out using ESPC, as a function of total survey and study cost and total process time.

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Chapter 2 : Energy Savings Performance Contracts: Reauthorization Issues - www.nxgvision.com

The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics.

Laws acquire popular names as they make their way through Congress. History books, newspapers, and other sources use the popular name to refer to these laws. How the US Code is built. The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics. In theory, any law -- or individual provisions within any law -- passed by Congress should be classifiable into one or more slots in the framework of the Code. On the other hand, legislation often contains bundles of topically unrelated provisions that collectively respond to a particular public need or problem. A farm bill, for instance, might contain provisions that affect the tax status of farmers, their management of land or treatment of the environment, a system of price limits or supports, and so on. Each of these individual provisions would, logically, belong in a different place in the Code. The process of incorporating a newly-passed piece of legislation into the Code is known as "classification" -- essentially a process of deciding where in the logical organization of the Code the various parts of the particular law belong. Sometimes classification is easy; the law could be written with the Code in mind, and might specifically amend, extend, or repeal particular chunks of the existing Code, making it no great challenge to figure out how to classify its various parts. And as we said before, a particular law might be narrow in focus, making it both simple and sensible to move it wholesale into a particular slot in the Code. But this is not normally the case, and often different provisions of the law will logically belong in different, scattered locations in the Code. As a result, often the law will not be found in one place neatly identified by its popular name. Nor will a full-text search of the Code necessarily reveal where all the pieces have been scattered. Instead, those who classify laws into the Code typically leave a note explaining how a particular law has been classified into the Code. It is usually found in the Note section attached to a relevant section of the Code, usually under a paragraph identified as the "Short Title". Our Table of Popular Names is organized alphabetically by popular name. So-called "Short Title" links, and links to particular sections of the Code, will lead you to a textual roadmap the section notes describing how the particular law was incorporated into the Code. Finally, acts may be referred to by a different name, or may have been renamed, the links will take you to the appropriate listing in the table.